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AMUSEMENTS.

Marie Dressler is to have Adele Far rington and Theodore Babcock in her supporting company in "Miss Printt," her new

Manager Miller late last night arranged for a special matinee performance of "Mam'selle 'Awkins" to-morrow. It will be a "bargain" matinee-prices, 25 and 50

The reason Alice Neilsen has not yet appeared as Madame Sans Gene in a comic opera made from Victorien Sardou's drama of that name is said to be that M. Sardou has entered objections to the scheme.

Sam T. Jack's burlesque company will open at the Empire Theater to-day for a gramme opens the performance and the show closes with a burlesque entitled "A Hayseed Soubrette.'

John Armoy Knox has sued Blanche Walsh and her managers for a permanent injunction against the use of "Marcelle" as the title of her new play, the claim being that Mr. Knox holds a copyright on A temporary restraining order has been

"For Her Sale," the new melodrama which comes to the Park Thursday afterto remain the rest of the current is claimed to be one of the most hrilling and beautiful plays of Russian and Siberian life ever shown at popular

Tim Murphy, who is 's appear at English's shortly in Sol Smith Russell's "A Bachelor's Romance," has declared that he will donate to a hospital the proceeds of a special matinee to be given in Washington, D. C., election week-provided Bryan is elected.

The sale of seats for Jeff De Angelis's only appearance in his new operatic comedy. "A Royal Rogue," at English's Thursday night of the current week, is very Mr. De Angelis has been identified with catchy, elaborately staged comic opera so long that his reputation has become fixed in the estimation of the public. Jessie Mackaye heads the list of the supporting company, which is said to be both large

One of the novel and interesting features of "The Great Northwest," which will be the Park the first three days of the current week, beginning this afternoon, band of Western musicians. They appear in the first act of the play, which portrays a celebration in the new town of oon City. Scenes of genuine Western life never before depicted upon the stage will, it is said, be shown, and the services of a large company are required.

XXX The services of forty people, including principals and supernumeraries, will be required to produce "Monte Cristo" at the Grand this week, beginning to-night. The members of the stock company are ready to give a smooth performance, but rehearsals of the extra people will be held this morning and afternoon. A most elaborate complement of scenery, consisting of nine different sets, has been painted expressly for the production. The matinees will be given Wednesday and Saturday.

x x x The wide publicity given to the song "Now, Wasn't That a Silly Thing to Say, Wasn't That a Silly Thing to Do?" has occasioned a general desire to witness the presentation of "Mam'selle 'Awkins," in which it is sung, at English's to-night and to-morrow night. This is one of the greatest song hits of the year. "Mam'selle 'Awkins' is a musical comedy, full of life and action, and employs a large force of

funmakers in its interpretation. In "Janice Meredith," which is to be presented for the first time in this city at English's Priday and Saturday and Saturday afternoon, this week, the greatest attention has been paid to detail. Miss Mannering's gowns have been carefully reproduced from paintings of revolutionary date. Miss Mannering is said to do wonders with the "fichu," which is coming in style once more. A number of curious and quaint pieces of colonial jewelry will be displayed

in the production. PREHISTORIC ANIMALS.

Skeletons of Strange Mammoth Monsters Unearthed for a Museum.

PITTSBURG. Pa., Oct. 14.-Professor J. | fying to me, as it always does me good to B. Hatcher, the curator of palaeontology | be able to make any kind of a point on a at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg, has just returned from the West. Under his direction extensive explorations were made by the order of Dr. W. J. Holland, the director of the museum, in Utah, Wyoming. Colorado and Nebraska. As the result, three carloads of material, weigh- frank to admit, inside of the club, that ing thirty tons, are on their way to the The collection contains complete skeletons of diplodocus and brontosaurus, monsters about seventy-five feet long from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. and standing seventeen feet high at the hips. No other museum in the world possesses such perfect skeletons of these creatures. In the White river beds immense success was achieved by the expedition. The party recovered beautifully perfect skeletons of the titanotherium, a beast nearly as big as the mastodon; of the acoratherium, a hornless rhinocerous; of the excessively rare merycochoerus, a beast half pig. half deer, of which only to continue its discussion to-night by infew fragments have been heretofore quiring into the relation of the trusts to

IN HONOR OF CAPT. LEE

IMENTAL ORDER.

A High Tribute Paid to His Bravery

by the Officers of His

Regiment.

A letter received in this city last night from Lieutenant David I. McCormick, of the Forty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, stationed at Iriga, in the Philippine islands, incloses an official copy General Order No. 43, issued from the headquarters of the regiment. The document contains a full account of the sad accident by which Captain Orison P. Lee met his death in the China sea near the village of Macabugos, and pays a high tribute to

Captain Lee as an officer and as a man. The order is signed by Captain B. F. Patrick, adjutant Forty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, by order of Colonel Dorst and is in full as follows "It is the painful duty of the regimental

commander to announce to the regiment the death of Captain Orison P. Lee, on the 10th instant, by accidental drowning in the China sea, near the village of Macabugos, on the northwest coast of the province of Albay. Captain Lee was at iness enables us to undersell | the time in command of a scouting detachment of eighty men from his own company and Company C, and with a small party had left the main body at Macabugos on the morning of the 10th instant, to scout GEO. J. MAROTT, 22 to 28 East Wash. St. the coast for a few miles in a northwesterly direction. On his return march, a few hours later, he found four canoes on shore, which he said he needed. He placed a few men in each and stepped into the last one himself. It is believed he wanted the canoes for the purpose of crossing over to the island of Burias, whither a number of rebels are said to have fied. While the canoes were being rowed to Macabugos, keeping at a distance of about three hundred yards from shore, the one in which he was seated suddenly capsized. With instructions that the men who could not swim should stay with the canoe, started to swim for shore, calling to the other boais to come to the assistance of the men in the water. While these men were being rescued, and attention was weight of his clothing and pistol. His body was recovered too late to save his life. "Captain Lee was born in the State of indiana and was in his fortieth year of age. He had had thirteen years' service in the National Guards of Indiana and Mississipcaptain, major and colonel. During the Spanish-American war he was captain of Company K. One-hundred and-sixtleth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed a captain of the Forty-fifth In-Fort Snelling, Minn., on the 3d of the fol-

lowing October and being assigned to Com-"He landed with the regiment at Manila ary and February, in the campaign in the the regiment was transferred by sea to ary, his company was with the first troops that disembarked, and on the same day. Feb. 20, he commanded it in the action at Calabanga. He was afterwards stationed at Nueva Caceres for nearly three weeks and then sent to Iriga. From this point he accompanied the column which marched through the province of Albay and back again between March 16th and 25th, and whose operations were immediately followed by the surrender of the rebei General Paua at Legaspi. During this march he was in the action at Polangui, March 18; engaged in desultory skir-March 19, when his company was acting | friend of Mr. Bryan. as escort for a signal detachment laying a telegraph wire; in two actions between Guinobatan and Camalig, in a third at Bryan is a purty well-posted politician, Camalig and a fourth at Malabog, all on but he's undertakin' too much in this cambut he gets through with all of assigned to the command of the subpost of ion at the time of his death. While there he commanded in four engagements which took place between scouting detachments of his company and rebels, in which he is The Ravin' of William Jennings Bryknown to have killed and wounded thirty of the enemy, and up to the date of his death he had captured more than one hundred prisoners. He was also the senior of three officers, who, while reconnoitering alone the outskirts of Polangul May 10 were suddenly confronted by twenty rebel cavalrymen whom they gallantly attacked and routed with their pistols, dismounting one and capturing his horse. Captain Lee never reported this incident officially, not mentioned it unofficially until the regimental commander had learned of it from other sources and questioned him about it.

"Between Feb. 20 and June 10 Captain Lee's company, and detachments of it. had together marched over 1,000 miles in the provinces of Camarines Sur and Albay, he himself having marched nearly 700. Captain Lee was an accomplished and cultivated man and a gentleman in the ullest sense of the word. He had the essential military attributes of cool courage, aggressiveness combined with judgment. zeal, energy, tenacity, indifference to hardship and privation, ambition, and love of an active life, to which were added unusual physical strength and powers of endurance. Highly imbued with a military spirit, he was an earnest student of the military profession, not only absorbing information readily, but, what is of far more ortance, conscientiously endeavoring to make his daily conduct and actions conform to precept and experience. With a pure mind, with a frank, kind and generous nature, with pleasing manners and with moral courage to do what he thought was right, such an officer could not fall to command the respect of both superiors and subordinates. By his untimely death the regiment suffers an irreparable loss, but his example shall always be with us. He leaves a wife and four small children. To them and to other members of his family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and share with them the

"The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty The letter states that four days after his death the body of Captain Lee was laid to rest in the Cemetery Pena Francia, just outside the city of Nueva Caceres.

heritage of his memory.

THE HICKORY ELM CLUB.

About Keeping Secrets of the Club-The Trusts Discussed.

"Gentlemen," said the president, "it is my duty to again admonish and caution you against allowing the secret workings of this club to get out and into the public prints. I am daily in receipt of communications from parties who seem to have acquired a great deal of information concerning the operations of this club. One fellow from New England says we are a body of typical Democrats, and that he can find our original prototype in every county in the United States. As a prototype is the original of the thing made from it. I caught him up on the superfluousness of the word 'original,' which was very grati-Republican, especially one who hails from New England. He went on to say that the only commendable thing that he could discover about the Hickory Elm Club was that the members did not attempt to deceive each other; that they were perfectly Bryan was an arrant demagogue, an unmitigated hypocrite, and a dangerous agitator who would bring on a civil war by inflammatory speeches to the mob, if by so doing he thought he could gain the presidency, 'But you spoil it all,' said he. by threatening to vote for him because he wears the Democratic label.' I refer to this letter to show how we are regarded by that part of the world to which the inside workings of this club have been communicated, and that you may be on your guard hereafter. At the last meeting we had up the subject of the trusts, and I promised

each other. I do not wish to do all the

talking, but I desire to submit a few suggestions that may be of interest to the wage earners of the club, who are antici-pating better wages and better conditions, based on the promises and representations f some of our political speakers, 'who toll not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not intellectally arrayed like one of these.

"I hardly need tell you that the gentlemen who have promised to give you a better administration and greater opportunities, in the event of the election of Bryan, promised the same thing eight years ago and you haven't forgotten how miserably the promise failed, how you lost your jobs and how you had to scratch gravel for four years for being infernal fools. As president of this club I expect you to vote for Bryan, but it is my duty to warn you that when you do it you invite a repetition of the souphouse scenes of other days, when beef liver was a luxury and rabbit potple was out of the question; when the only prince or potentate that visited you in your humble homes was King Corn, ground into meal and put in a bag; when railroad ties and driftwood was the only form of fuel you had to warm your little ones around a sheet-iron stove with a hole in the back big enough to drive a cat through; when the only business that thrived was the pawnshop and the second-hand store; when every trust was busted and the rust on the machinery was an inch thick. Let me also give you the further tip that the salvation of the workingman is in his own head and hands, and if he waits until some stump orator saves him he will be too old to be worth saving. The political blather-skite is helpless to help himself, and he can't help you. But I am talking longer than I intended to. If there is a workingman in the house who has a word to say on the subject of trusts, he now has the opportunity. Colonel Snort took the floor, but was

promptly shut off by the chair, who said the club didn't care to hear from the monopoly side of the question. Philip Fungus was recognized, and said that as he was a member of a labor society, perhaps he had better say nothing, but the chair invited him to go on. He then said, "Gentlemen of the club, I am not much of a talker, but what I know I can tell in my own way. I am unalterably opposed to the trusts, as I think every other well-informed man is who isn't in one. do not think that the labor union to which belong is a trust, in the sense that the Tammany ice company is a trust, or in the sense that Chairman Jones's cottonbale-business is a trust. Labor is the only commodity the union has on its hands for sale, but it does not, and never can control the price, as Mr. Croker can do with his ice. He doesn't own all the ice in the country, to be sure, but he's got a fence around the market where he sells what he has, so that with no competion, he gets his distracted from himself, he was drowned cwn price. But, gentlemen, these are unabout one hundred yards from shore, either important points. What concerns me and markable elevation on which the idyllic every other man depending on his labor | town of Merom is located. for his bread is, what is to become of me and my family when Mr. Bryan gets through smashing the great industrial system of this country in an attempt to destroy trusts and monopolies so-called? Do not infer from this question that I am friendly to any real monopoly, for I am pi, in which he had held commissions as | not, but I want to know that the industries proposed to be destroyed are real monopo lies, and I want to know how their destruction will affect the remaining legitimate industries. It would be easy enough for Mr. Bryan to get rid of many indusantry United States Volunteers, to date tries now employing large capital in confrom Aug. 17, 1899, joining the regiment at ducting them, by a simple act of Congress touching the tariff, which he might force through that body, but what would take their place? He may answer that smaller concerns in the same line would start up, on Dec. 22, 1899, and served with it in but would they? Captial large or small Wheaton's expeditionary brigade last Janu- would not be invested unless the venture promised a profit, and it might happen that provinces of Cavite and Batangas. When the new conditions would not induce investmen'. Then what? Simply that the the provinces of the Camarines in Febru- industry would be carried on in some other country, where the conditions would be more favorable. This is a big question, too big for any one-horse politician and quack theorist to grapple with. It has got

to be settled by statesmen, and it can't be settled in a day. Colonel Garlic remarked that Bryan didn't seem to have any reliable friend in the club, but Captain Skidmonk, and he wasn't sure about him. Hearing his name mentioned, Captain Skidmonk rolled off the wood box and voted

no. The chair informed him that no vote was being taken, and that his name was mishing between Ligao and Guinobatan only incidentally mentioned as a probable "Well. I won't change my March 20, his sword belt being struck by a paign. W'y ef he gets through with all of bullet at Malabog, and again in action at | them new fangled projects of his'n, he'll Camalig on March 23. On March 27, he was have this country turned 'round so as the sun will rise in the Pacific ocean, an' set Nabua, near Iriga, his own company con-stituting the garrison. This was his sta-into the Guif of Mexico. If I vote for Bryan this fall it'll be under probate on ac-

count of the party." an: A Nightmare.

Once upon a midnight dreary, Willie Bryan, weak and weary, ught his couch in fruitless hopes that he would sweetly sleep and snore;

But he tossed in troubled slumber and dreams came in endless number, And he gazed in awe and sadness at his swor above the door; his sword and his commission idly resting

'bove the door. And he feebly, deeply swore.

To the people he had spoken, using silver as th token Of the good that he could do them with his little and he poured forth floods of language-sweep

ing tidal waves of language. In a cataract of language talked he to then without stint, ut his talk was not all silver as it was four years before-

There was this time something more. He said things about our navy, sailing seas all blue and wavy.

than he could count; Islands to the eastward lying where heathen banners should be flying-

This he talked and talked and talked of-this, the issue paramount. talk was anti-annexation-Porto Rico's cash taxation-Vept some tears for Aguinaldo-tears of pity

But he had no words of pity for the vast whitetented city Where the dead sleep in intrenchments that deep sleep of evermore;

nothing more.

deeply grumbled

low the brave bluecoats died smiling, while he coward, was beguiling le moments writing speeches to be heard the country o'er;

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: And his new sword hanging listless on a per above the door-Hanging idly-nothing more. Oh! that sword and that commission! and his

sins of rank omission! And his resignation written while his troop were breaking camp! Do you wonder that he tumbled in his sleep and

At that sword and that commission hanging there above the door? and his resignation hidden, to all prying eyes Deep within his trunk 'twas lying hid from

sight forevermore. Double-locked forevermore. As he tossed in restless slumber mocking dreams in endless number-

Mocking dreams came by the dozen-aye, they came sixteen to one; and a ghost-form Jeffersonian, cried in tones deep and stentorian.

How about Louisiana bought in eighteen hundred three? Then the people all cried 'Take 'er-one and one half cents an acre!' And we took 'er, Bryan, took 'er-though my

n dreams he gave back annexations to the back-number nations. and he sliced off territory till he stood Plymouth Rock;

power stretched till it cracked."

he hadn't ought'er. of the Jeffersonian purchase made a hundred years before-And he shook his two fists doubled at that sword above the door-

Shook his fists-and madly swore. But that Nemesis pursued him and away from sweet sleep wooed him.

And he saw a row of dinner pails chuck full for four years more And he cried out in his sadness, "What is hell to all this madness:

If that elephant steps ever more!

Thus poor Billy Bryan slumbered-ravin' from twelve till four-

Simply ravin'-nothing more.

A STORY THAT COMES FROM THE PICTURESQUE TOWN OF MEROM.

Attorney General Taylor Makes Some Discoveries About an Island in Wabash River.

"I listened to a curious legend, made a political speech and ran on to a knotty law point recently in the town of Merom, Ind.," sald Attorney General Taylor last night. Before I tell you about the legend and the law point I want to give you a little description of Merom, which is without doubt one of the most beautiful places I ever visited. Of course, you don't care to hear about the political speech, since they are getting to be pretty common. I will say this, however, that I had a large and attentive audience. Merom is a town of about 600 inhabitants, situated on the western edge of Sullivan county, and, by the same token, on the State of Indiana also. The town sits on the verge of a bluff fully 200 feet high, which makes a sheer descent to the Wabash river.

looked out over the river into the State of Illinois on the other side, and I do not recall a more picturesque view in my whole life. In these glorious Indian summer days nature seems to take on a sort of peculiar halo of loveliness that she does not wear at any other time of the year. When the autumn haze is over fields, grass and trees it certainly makes one glad to be living to gaze upon the spectacle. The Illinois bank of the Wabash at that point is of a diametrically different kind from the Indiana bank. Instead of a precipitous bluff the land stretches away from the river in an almost perfectly level valley for eight or ten miles. It is believed that the Wabash at one time extended that far into what is now the State of Illinois, and that some peculiar and long-continued aqueous action washed the earth over to the Indiana side in such a manner as to produce the re-

"I stood on the top of that bluff and

EDUCATIONAL CENTER. "Merom is quite an educational center. It has a small but excellent college, which is not nearly so well known as it ought to be, considering the merit of its corps of instructors and its course of instruction. visited this institution of learning during my brief sojourn in the place, and was greatly pleased with what I saw and heard within its walls.

"As I gazed across the Wabash river, standing on the summit of the bluff, my attention was attracted by a pretty little island which showed signs of being inhabited and cultivated. A member of the reception committee told me one of the fascinating legends or stories that are said to have originated on it. There is a large collection of these tales, and they are believed by the people of Merom to have something more than a foundation in fact, although it is freely admitted that they are partly legendary. The story I heard related to the original owner of the Island whose name is said to have been Paul Lindsay, and the island is to this day called Lindsay's island. Lindsay is said to have been a noted horse trader and hosethief, who made this island his headquarters during the civil war. He had the people of that vicinity terrorized by a system of weird signals, which flashed to and fro at night between the island and the mainland. The fellow's depredations became so numerous finally that a determined attempt was made to put a stop to them. He was entrapped and captured late one night in his secluded dwelling place and brought to the headquarters of the army, encamped on the mainland. There he was tried by court-martial-according to the story-condemned and sentenced to be shot. A detail of soldiers was told off, and each man was armed with a gun, to constitute Lindsay's executioners. All but one of the guns was provided with blank cartridges, so that no one would know who killed the fellow-there being a strong prejudice in the minds of soldiers against being ordered to do such duty.

CAST INTO THE RIVER. "When Lindsay was duly executed his body was sewed in a sack and thrown into the Wabash river, where it was quickly carried down stream by the current. The island was subjected to a thorough search, and strange discoveries are said to have been made. Lindsay resided in an humble log cabin-that is, he appeared to dwell in it-where he received the few callers who were on his visiting list. Not far from the cabin, however, a subterranean tunnel, or artificial cave, was discovered, and when this was explored it was found to be fitted up in quite luxurious style. Rooms were arranged for a life of perfect comfort, and stores of provisions were within easy reach. There was also a large underground stable, completely filled with fine horses These animals are said to have been recognized and claimed by their owners with

every evidence of delight. "The narrator of this story, or legend as you may please to term it," continued Mr. Taylor, "volunteered the interesting information that not one of the subsequent owners of the island has ever voted either in Indiana or Illinois. He also declared that the valuable piece of groun the river has never been assessed for taxation in either State. That aroused my curiosity to a considerable degree, and I made closer observations than I had before. I satisfied myself that Lindsays island is nearer to the Indiana side of the river than it is to the Illinois bank, and my offhand opinion would be that it properly be longs to the State of Indiana. I intend to look up the law on the subject very carefully, and if I become convinced that that bit of land lying out there in the Wabash river does belong to this State I propose to see that it is listed on the tax duplicates, as other property is listed. If I succeed I think I shall have done a fair day's work.

Favors Republican Principles.

Society is different from government in that it is produced by our wants and government by our wickedness. Society is a promoter of our happiness caused by the uniting of our affections. It encourages intercourse, an essential want, and is thus produced, while government is produced by our wickedness. Society may be termed a patron, a blessing, while government is but a necessary evil and a punisher. Were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform and strictly obeyed, we would need no government. Society is our first impulse, and in fact we find it a great necessity, and were we to remain perfectly just to each other the blessings derived would render obligations of law and government unnecessary. This condition can never be, as this earth is not impregnable to vice, and unavoidably, through strife and gain and other conditions, a relaxation of duty and attachment occurs which necessitates some form of government to supply the defect of moral virtue or pure society. Since we know that government is a necessity we find some form of it everywhere, among the uncivilized as well as among the civilized The more civilized, naturally the better government, the wiser and purer. Is it not correct, then, and a grand step toward moral virtue or pure society, that the enlightened or more civilized people use all efforts to establish that higher state of society

This Nation, made up of all nations, can And he wildly gasped for water, saying things and does gather together more ideas and theories for good government, and rightfully takes, as one of the enlightened nations, a foremost step toward creating among other nations a better governmen designed toward a higher state of society Moral virtue can never govern the world yet government brings forth freedom and security in some degree. The more enlightened the nation the more freedom and security. Our duty is to enlighten as well as create better government. To accomplish this sometimes force is necessary, as with an unruly child. Such an example this Nation has just had with Spain, and no doubt she comprehends the wisdom of the United States action. It followed that this government grasped the hand of two other nations and dragged them from the hold of suppression or a state of entire ignorance, as it were. The one came will-

duty to force her, as it is a duty at times to force a child. The willing one will soon see the fruits of her action. She is becoming enlightened, and will be either a part of us or like us as to government and society. The unruly one must first, like the child, be conquered and then enlightened. The simple voice of nature and reason stands for right, and will win. time will come when that rescue from tyranny will be regarded humane and glorious by the rescued as well as by every citizen of this grand country under that glorious government that did it. Would this government, after having gone as far as it did with the good work, run the risk of being the cause of the establishment of another monarchy? Give the Filipinos, subjects of nature, back to that aspirant leader, the enemy of our own blood, we would be guilty of accomplishing what the heathen did in the early ages of the world-that of creating a king. When we look back two years, how anxious we were to hear from Dewey, how exulted and thankful we were when we did hear! Those people were rescued from a curse. because a campign is on, the opponents of this grand government, a government by the people, are saying that because our government rescued these people it will give them the same government as the one from whom it rescued them. Poor history this! It may be supposed that some day we shall speak of our President as the conqueror, or, if this Nation' shall lose in all its future battles, it will be simply "King So and So," or "King So and So, the Conquered." We shall be greatly worried

who shall be king, too. Let every man divest himself of all prejudice and suffer his reason and his feelings to determine for themselves; thus he will put on the true character of a man and generously enlarge his views. Men of all from different motives and with various de- behind the line several times and pulling Soon the time of debate will be The theories of the opponents of this government at this time are only temno campaign just now these theories would not exist. Should such theories, so fatal to this government at this period of a glorious the affair of a city or a State, but of the whole United States. It is not the concern of a day or four years; posterity is virtually involved in this contest. Now is the gains, but "Dad" Elliott, Northwestern's time of continental union, faith and nafaith into our government by upholding the workings of our government, guided by our glorious and just Constitution, are beginnone. It is the true interest of the United | larly strong. tates to steer clear of all European con tentions, which we have done to the present hour and will forever do. It is also the true interest of the United States to stand before all the nations as the father and champion of true and free government, and it must extend a helping hand to further those grand principles as found in no other GEORGE L. MAAS. rovernment.

BOERS ARE STILL ACTIVE

Indianapolis, Oct. 13.

HARASSING THE BRITISH AT SEV-ERAL POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Laager Surprised by Col. Grove, Seven Men Killed, Nine Wounded and Eighteen Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 14.-The War Office has eceived the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Saturday, Oct. 13: "A satisfactory little affair occurred near Frankfort on Thursday. Colonel Grove, with the West Kents, surprised a Boer laager at dawn, killed seven, wounded nine and captured eighteen."

A dispatch from Cape Town says: "The Boers are very active in the Kroonstadt district. General De Wet has proclaimed that burghers who refused to fight will be to earth by Hawley, after he had almost made prisoners of war. British mounted infantry, scouting from Lindley, had Captain Wiltshire killed through mistaking a party of forty Boers in khaki for friends. Boer commandoes continued to harass the British column while marching from Lindley to Kroonstadt. The Boers captured a detachment of the Cheshire Regiment, which was escorting an empty wagon from Frankfort. They released the driver, but

The intercession of the Princess of Wales, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Daily Telegraph, has secured the libera-tion of some Danes who were compelled by the Boers to fight against the British and had been imprisoned at Simonstown, Cape

Catholies and the Philippines. GENEVA, Oct. 14 .- Mr. Bellamy Storer. United States minister to Spain, in the course of a conversation here to-day regarding his recent interview with the Pope, said: "Leo appeared to be in much better health than when I saw him two years ago. He is full of life and has lost none of the interest he has had from the first in matters relating to the Church of Rome. Since Archbishop Ireland's visit to the Vatican interests of the Roman Catholic Church DavidsonF. B.. demand American rule in the Philippines. The United States and the Catholic Church have the same aims there, and hope to work together for order and peace.' Mr. Storer asserted that the Filipinos had made three attempts to open negotiations with the Vatican, all of which were refused.

Object of the Pao-Ting-Fu Expedition ROME, Oct. 14.-According to a dispatch from Taku to the Tribune, the expedition to Pao-Ting-Fu aims to assure, in addition to the chastisement of the Boxer chiefs. the exploitation of the railways. It is expected to last about forty days. The Italian cruiser Vesuvio, the dispatch says, has left Taku for Shanghai, "where the powers are concentrating numerous warships in view of the possible trouble."

King George in Paris. PARIS, Oct. 14.-King George of Greece,

accompanied by General Reineck, his aidde-camp, and Nicholas Thon, intendant of the civil list, arrived this morning, to visit the exposition. High French officials met him at the railway station, where he was driven to the Hotel Bristol. No incident of special importance occurred.

Cable Notes. Commander William H. Beehler, naval

attache of the United States embassy at Berlin, is suffering severely from pneu-The following announcement appeared vesterday in the British Court circular: The Queen has been in some anxiety for a

week, owing to the unsatisfactory accounts of the health of the Empress Frederick. Reports now, however, are favorable.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

Child Criminally Assaulted and Her Body Thrown Into a Vault.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 14.-The dead body of Ada Lantz, the twelve-year-old daughte of Charles F. Lantz, a carpenter, promi nent in local labor circles, was found in vault in the rear of her father's residence late last night. A surprise party had been tendered her parents and while the guests were playing cards the little girl left the house. Her absence was not discovered for about a half hour and after a search of the premises her body was found. Circomstances indicate that an assault had been committed upon the child, and this was borne out to-day by the coroner's investigation. The body was terribly mutilated. The police have a suspect in custody but it is not thought that he can be held.

LOST INDIANA

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL GAME WITH NORTHWESTERN.

"Dad" Elliott, of the Evanston Team Mainly Responsible for Bloomington Eleven's Defent.

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 14.-Indiana University's football team visited this place yesterday full of hope, and with the intention of retrieving the laurels lost to the purple last year. They had a husky aggregation, but were unable to cope with the muscle and brawn which Coach Hollister had in store for them. Both teams were exceptionally strong for so early in the season, and, notwithstanding a few instances of rugged football-playing, put up a good, hard game. Neither side was sure of anything on downs, but Northwestern proved somewhat stronger in hitting the line. Coach Hollister's tandem play was used repeatedly and with success. The great fault in Indiana's resistance to this formation was the high playing, and it | Lafayette accommodation seemed unable to get any lower. Indiana's ranks have embarked in the controversy left tackle did some good work in getting the men down. The strong resistance of both lines made it necessary to punt quite porary-weak for lack of truth. Were there often on third downs, and this turned the play into a punting match, in which Baird and Pike were about on a par as to disundertaking, possess the minds of the tance, but Baird's punts went higher than N. Vernon and Louisville ex voters of this enlightened land? It is not his opponent's. With lines so evenly matched in every department, it was difficult for either team to make any big paralyzed man, came to the rescue and set tional honor. Now is the time for every the bleechers wild by several spectacular voter to show how implicitly he puts his runs, the longest one of which was over thirty-five yards for a touchdown, before administration, from the President down to the game had been on five minutes. He the Philippine commission, and not de- got around Indiana's end, and, aided by nounce it, whereby he shows that the splendid interference, dodged the Indiana backs so cleverly that before they realized the situation Northwestern had the first ning to shake or totter. The warmest ad- touchdown to their credit. The one weak vocate of so-called anti-imperialism may be rightfully challenged to show cause for his where the purple often found a hole. Outtheory, for facts, absolute facts, he has side of this the Indiana line was particu-

> infrequent. Northwestern suffered far more from these than its opponent, losing the ball once and its distance gained after a twenty-yard run by Baird for holding in the line when the ball was in easy distance of the Indiana's goal. Twice was Shock off side when a free kick was made, and other off-side plays were numerous. Pike, the big full back of the Indiana team, who was brought from his former position at guard because of his weight and line-bucking abilities, did the most noticeable work for the red and white This human battering ram struck the line with such force that it seemed as if nothing could stop him, and the most of the bucking was done by him. But it was with such men as Pike and Hawley hitting the line that the purple forwards showed up to best advantage, for no better defense was ever seen on Sheppard field than Cap-tain Dietz and his men put up. Occasionally Clavinger and Hawley would attempt to hurdle the line and a few times they made fair gains that way, but Daly and Davidson soon effectually put a stop by receiving them with open arms as they came through the air and pushing them back. Indiana gained fifteen yards three times during the game, and they were the longest runs made by the visitors. Clavinger made that distance twice in the first half on runs around Elliott, and Pike made it on a fake bunt by running through the

Johnson made the prettiest run of the day, by carrying the ball sixty yards after catching a punt. Although it did not score a touchdown, it may have saved one, for the ball was caught near the purple goal. Johnson came very near getting through the whole opposing team for a touchdown. He was guarded by good interference, and did some wonderful dodging. Once he was tackled and downed, but he got up again and went on, and was finally brought

The game was free from serious accidents, and very interesting. In speaking of the game the captain of the Indiana team said: "Our men have not had enough work to be thoroughly developed as yet. It is too early to make any comparison between the two teams. Northwestern's showing was very creditable for this time of the season, and better than last year. when we played them. We expected a hard game, and we got it. Our work was mostly individual, and Elliott's runs were responsible for our defeat. We struck the tandem play too high, and couldn't get under it." Coach Huff, of Illinois, returned Dr. Hollister's visit, and watched the game. Coach Hollister said Indiana had a good team, and much better than last year's, and added that he would work hard for, the game with Illinois next Saturday. Coach McAndrews, of Indiana, said his men played too slowly, and should have done better. He attributed their defeat to lack of form and the trip to the city,

which, he said, excited his men. The line-up was as follows: Cillott Smith G. O. DietzR. T..... Baird R. E..... McGovney Smiley L. H. B..... Clavinger Score-Northwestern. Indiana. Touchdowns-Elliott, 2. Goals from touch-Umpire-Hoagland Referee-Hayner. Linesmen-Hubbard and Hoyne. Time of halves-Twenty-five and twenty minutes.

Athletic Records Allowed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-The executive and advisory committees of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America held a joint meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day. The following records were allowed, and standard record medal awarded in each case, the records having been made at the recent games: A. Plaw. University of California, for throwing the sixteen-pound hammer, 154 feet 41/2 inches; F. Beck, Yale, sixteen-pound shot, 44 feet inches; Alexander Grant, University of Pennsylvania, two-mile run, 9:51 3-5.

LAST BASEBALL GAME.

a Shutout for Cincinnati.

The National Baseball League season closed yesterday with a game at St. Louis. Cincinnati was whitewashed. By winning the game St. Louis tied Chicago for fifth place. Score:

St. Louis 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 4-7 17 Cincinnati0 0 0 0 0 0 Batteries-Sudhoff, Criger and Stanton; Scott and Peitz. Attendance, 5,300. Following is the standing of the clubs at the close of the season: Played. Won. Lost. Pct. Brooklyn Philadelphia138

New York138 Richmond Won Last Game.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 14.-The local baseball season closed to-day with a game with the Dayton, O., Clippers. The locals won easily. Score:

Dayton 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 8 4 Batteries-Reynolds and Earle; Jones and

American Jockeys Win. PARIS, Oct. 15 .- At Longchamps yester-

day the American jockeys made a great showing. The Priz St. Cyr. 5,000 francs. over a course of 2,500 meters, was won by M. E. Veil Picard's Quartier Latin, ridden ingly while the other became obstinate and would not submit. Nevertheless, it was our Awarded highest prize Paris exposition 1900. Freeman, was second. The Prix du Mou-

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P. M. time is in BLACK figures - Trains marks
thus: *-Daily, S-Sieeper, P-Parlor Car, OChair Car, D-Dining Car, t-Except Sunday.

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Cieveland, New York & Boston, ex s. 425 Cieveland, New York & Boston mail., 800 New York and Boston limited, d s. 42.55 NY& Bos "Knickerbocker," ds.....*6.25 BENTON HARBOR LINE Senton Harbor express..... ST. LOUIS LINE St. Louis limited, d 8 Terre Hante & Mattoon accom ... St. Louis express, s. CHICAGO LINE

Lafayette accommodation Chicago fast mail, d p. Chicago, White City special, d p. Chicago night express CINCINNATI LINE. Greensburg accom

Cincinnati, Washington flex, sd...*6.20 N. Vernon and Louisville ex. s.....*8.45 Vernon and Louisville ex. s PEORIA LINE.

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LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R. Muncie, Lafay'te and Laporte spec. 17.20 110,25 INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RY. ecatur and St. Louis mail and ex... hicago express, p d..... Decatur & St. Louis fast ex. s c 11.10

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VANDALIA LINE. Terre Haute, St. Louis and West 96.45 erre Haute, St. Louis and West ... 12.15 Terre Haute and Effingham acc... Terre Haute and St. Louis fast ma st Louis and all Points West 11.80

lin, 5,000 francs, over a course of 2,400 me ters, was won by M. E. Lemaire's Fairboy, with "Cash" Sloan up.

A Woman Cycler's Performance. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-Miss Marguerite Gast, who is attempting to break Will Brown's long distance bicycle record for two thousand miles, finished hundred miles at Valley Stream, N. Y., today in 192 hours and 10 minutes. This was at 1:10 p. m. She continued riding and at 4:10 p. m. had 1,756 miles to her credit. She then continued riding throughout the night, When she had finished her seventeen hundredth mile she was I hour and 45 minutes

behind Brown's record.

WOMEN IN FOUR STATES TO CAST THEIR BALLOTS NEXT MONTH.

Those in Idaho to Follow the Lead of Their Colorado, Utah and Wyoming Sisters.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.-The women of Idaho will for the first time exercise the privilege of voting at the next presidential election in November. Their sisters in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming have already voted in one presidential election. It is expected, however, that hardly more than 50 per cent, of the female vote of these four States will go to the polls. Very few of the women take any special interest in politics, and in the majority of cases the wife votes the same way as her husband. Sisters follow the lead of their brothers or fathers or the political judgment of their

closest male friends. Practical politicians of these four States say that woman suffrage is a small factor in determining the result of an election, as the vote is distributed proportionately to that cast by the men. In 1896 vo'ing by the women was a novelty, and nearly the full strength was brought out at the polls. National League Segson Closes with | Many women who voted in 1896, however, will not take the trouble to go to the polls in 1900. They have found out all about it. The novelty has worn off. They take little or no interest in the outcome of the election. Experience has shown that wor vote according to sentiment, and not entirey according to reason. The Populist parts will be given credit, if credit is due, for securing woman suffrage. As a rule, the Democrats are opposed to it, and Republicans are about evenly divided. In Colorado the female vote is cutting some figure in its opposition to the return of E. O. Wolcott to the United States Sen-

> In Utan the women are strong supporters of the Mormon Church, and will vote as directed by the religious leaders, and it is from their support of the institution of polygamy that the greatest difficulties in eradicating it have arisen In Idaho it may be expected that a large proportion of the women will vote at the coming presidential election, owing to this being the first exercise of their privilege in a national election. About one-third of the residents of Idaho are Mormons, especially in the southern portion of the State, at the same influences that prevail in Utah will control here.

> In Wyoming the women follow the nat ural influence of their domestic life, and their ballots are distributed proportionately. Wyoming will probable give its elec-toral vote to the Republican ticket this

Throughout the four States the women are organized into Republican and Democratic clubs, and it will be found that the officers of these clubs are, as a rule, the same women prominent beretofore in 'progress" clubs of various descriptions. The state committees of all parties so that these women's clubs are furnished with male speakers and that the officers receive every assistance possible in orga ing and getting out the vote. There is general apathy among the women of all these States as to the outcome, except those who are seeking office. The most active women's political club is the one in Colo-rado, which has its headquarters in Don-ver, and of which Mrs. L. G. Clarke is